

SPECIAL
EDITION

The Hongkong Telegraph

ESTABLISHED 1841
No. 1215
December 31, 1915

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Temperature 6 a.m. 64 7 p.m. 68
Humidity 79 60

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3111 日七廿月一十年卯乙

SUNDAY, JANUARY 2, 1916

日拜禮 號二月正年亥癸

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

P. AND O. S.S. PERSIA TORPEDOED.

MOST OF PASSENGERS AND CREW LOST.

Three Americans on Board.

KAISER'S SICKNESS LEADS TO STRANGE RUMOURS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph"]

S.S. PERSIA TORPEDOED.

Most of the Passengers and Crew Lost.

THREE AMERICANS ON BOARD.

January 1, 11.55 a.m.
It is reported in Lloyd's that the P. and O. s.s. Persia was sunk on December 30. Most of the passengers and crew were lost. The vessel was bound from London to Bombay.

January 1, 11.55 a.m.
The Persia was last reported at Malta on December 28. The shock to the public recalls that evoked by the sinking of the Lusitania, especially after the immunity which these passenger steamers have hitherto enjoyed. No details are given, but some Americans are believed to have been on board.

January 1, 1.35 p.m.
The Persia was of 7,974 tons register with a speed of eighteen knots, and she had all up-to-date improvements. The P. and O. office states that the last direct information concerning the ship was dated December 28. She carried a large number of passengers and a considerable crew but at present the official figures are not available.

January 1, 2.30 p.m.
The passenger list of the Persia contains a total of 231 booked from London, of whom 87 were women and 25 children.

January 1, 2.35 p.m.
It is officially stated that the Persia was sunk off Crete. The steamer conveying survivors from the four boats, which alone got away, is expected at Alexandria to-day.

January 1, 2.30 p.m.
There were three Americans aboard the Persia.

January 1, 4.30 p.m.
It is officially stated that the Persia was torpedoed.

January 1, 4.45 p.m.
The crew of the Persia numbered between two hundred and three hundred, mostly Lascars; thus, even if four boats each had a full complement of sixty, the death roll must be in the region of two hundred.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE TO FRANCE

TIES THAT BIND THE TWO COUNTRIES STRENGTHENED.

December 31, 9.25 p.m.
His Majesty the King, on the occasion of the New Year, telegraphed to President Poincaré his warmest wishes for his welfare. His Majesty says: "The heroism and sacrifices of our gallant soldiers and sailors have rendered indisputable the ties binding the two countries. The king expresses deep admiration for the splendid qualities of the land and sea forces of France, which, he is sure, will guarantee ultimate victory."

THE REVENUE.

January 1, 1.40 a.m.
The Revenue for the quarter amounts to £54,500,500, an increase of £1,500,000 on the corresponding quarter of 1914.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR ELEGRAMS.

A FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

NEWS FROM ALL FRONTS.

January 1, 4.30 a.m.
A Paris communique states that the batteries successfully bombarded the enemy's first and second line trenches in Belgium. We also wrecked a German tank west of Soignies. The Germans in the Voorges, after artillery preparation, launched an infantry attack at Hirsstein which was completely repulsed. The German aviators over Salonica dropped bombs on Greek troops. The Allied artillery at the Dardanelles effectively bombarded Turkish batteries on the Asiatic coast destroying several guns and exploding a munition depot.

NEW YEAR HONOURS.

January 23, 10 p.m.
The Honorary Cross of The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George (1815) has been conferred upon His Highness the Sultan of Johore.

The following have been appointed Companions of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George (1815): Mr. Thomas Harold Lyle, Consul General of Hong Kong; Mr. Arthur Hyde Lay, Consul General, Seoul; and Mr. Barnard Senior, Treasurer, Ceylon.

Knighthoods have been conferred upon Mr. John Alexander Strachey Backhill, K.C., Chief Justice Federal Malay States, formerly Attorney General, Hongkong, and Mr. S. Bourne, Judge at Weihaiwei, formerly of Shanghai.

THE ANCONA NOTE.

AUSTRIA'S REPLY.

December 31, 1.45 a.m.
The Austrian reply to the American Note is a remarkable climb-down, and positively concurs with the principle that private vessels, if they do not try to escape or resist, should not be destroyed until the passengers and crew are placed in safety. The Austrians are anxious that relations with America should be more cordial. The submarine believed that the Ancona was a hospital, and the reply says that the commander was most careful that passengers could save themselves before it was sunk. The Austrians state that all could have been saved if the ship had not not been deserted by the crew, and further declare that Austria cannot be responsible for the capsizing of boats before the torpedo was fired. Nevertheless Austria was desirous to show friendly feelings to America, and is prepared to even indemnify cases of loss which cannot be proved against the submarine.

BRYAN'S PEACE TREATY.

REPRESENTATIVE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.

December 31, 5.55 p.m.
Reuter's Washington correspondent states that the personnel of the International Commission representing Spain and the United States, under the peace treaty negotiated by Mr. Bryan, includes the American jurist, Mr. George Gray, Eli Bryce, the Arctic Explorer Dr. Nansen to be umpire. If British dominions are involved in the controversy, the respective High Commissioners will represent them.

CANADIAN FINANCE.

EXCEEDINGLY FAVOURABLE OUTLOOK.

December 31, 1.55 p.m.
According to Reuter's Ottawa correspondent, Mr. White, the Minister of Finance, in his statement, says the outlook to the reduction in the expenditure, due to the policy of spending only with works under contract at the outbreak of war, a largely increased customs revenue, the Canadian financial position is most favourable. These measures, together with the recent loan, provide war expenditure until June.

THE SERBIAN TREASURY.

REMOVED TO PARIS.

December 31, 2.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at London states that a cruiser has arrived bearing the contents of the Serbian treasury (which is being taken to Paris) together with members of the Serbian Legation lately in Serbia.

FORD'S "ARK."

GONE TO COPENHAGEN.

December 31, 2.20 p.m.
The Ford expedition has set out for Copenhagen from Stockholm.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

BIG FIND OF AMMUNITION.

December 31, 2.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Teheran states that the Russians found 1,636,000 rifle cartridges, and 3,000 rounds of gun ammunition at Kum. Colonel Edwall, the Swedish Chief Instructor of the gendarmerie and two rebel instructors have been dismissed, while another has resigned.

THE QUESTION OF COMPULSION.

TWO HOURS MEETING OF THE CABINET.

December 31, 3.15 p.m.
There was a meeting of the Cabinet, which lasted for over two hours, Mr. Asquith presiding. There was a full attendance. It is generally supposed that the whole of the compulsion question was discussed. No statement is expected till Parliament re-assembles. Probably Mr. Henderson will convey the Cabinet's decisions at the forthcoming great Labour Congress.

ANOTHER MEETING.

December 31, 5.55 p.m.
There was another meeting of the full Cabinet later in the afternoon.

CABINET ADJOURNS.

December 31, 7.55 p.m.
The Cabinet meeting was again prolonged and has been adjourned till Monday. It is understood that the consideration of the draft of the National Service Bill was not completed. The full attendance at both meetings is regarded as showing that there have been no resignations hitherto.

NO FEARS OF A CRISIS.

December 31, 11.20 p.m.
It is authoritatively stated that, as a result of to-day's Cabinet meeting, there are no longer any fears of a crisis, involving resignations. A basis of unanimity was reached and there was complete acceptance of the principle that the "Asquith pledge" must be observed. When the Bill is submitted to Parliament it will be unanimously supported by those members of the Government whose conversion has hitherto been doubtful. The only doubtful Minister is Mr. Henderson, whose position is dependent on the attitude of the Labour Conference.

MR. HENDERSON'S ADVICE.

December 31, 1.55 p.m.
It is reported that, at the Labour Conference last night, Mr. Henderson advised the general acceptance of the Government scheme.

PROMOTIONS.

December 31, 5.45 p.m.
The following have been gazetted Lieut. Generals—Major General William Pakeney, C.B., and Major General Aylmer.

AUSTRALIA AND THE WAR.

REMARKABLE SHIPPING ARRANGEMENT.

January 1, 11.10 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne says that the Advisory Council on freights is preparing a scheme which will embrace all overseas shipping to and from Australia as though it were controlled by a single company.

THE ILL-FATED NATAL.

14 OFFICERS AND 373 MEN SAVED.

January 1, 12.35 a.m.
The survivors of H.M.S. Natal were fourteen officers and 373 men. The chief officers saved were Lieut. Commander T. Adair, Lieut. Fildes, Engineer-Commander Gresham, Captain Hanson of the Marines, Fleet Surgeon Tuck, sub-Lieut. Price and Chaplain Driscoll.

TWENTY-FIVE OFFICERS PERISH.

January 1, 2.20 p.m.
The Admiralty announced that twenty-five officers perished in the sinking of the Natal, including Captain Beck, Commander Hatching and Lieutenant-Commander Murray and Harrison.

PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP.

Germans to be removed from Hunghom.

We understand that word has been received in the Colony to-day to the effect that the German prisoners of war are to be removed from Hunghom Camp.

THOUGHTS ON CENSORS.

Mr. Birrell and the Banning of Poetry.

Mr. Birrell, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, speaking at Bristol at the 14th anniversary dinner at the Anchor Society, said however cheerful and courageous a front Ministers presented to fortune they were all well aware they were living in times of great moral and mental discipline. The Ministry existed for one purpose only, and that was the winning of this war, which presented problems that would tax the knowledge as well as the courage and patience of the people. These problems changed week by week, and almost day by day. As regards criticism, he remembered the criticism of the Crimean war, and that Dr. (afterwards Cardinal) Newman said all the blame was due to the British Constitution. The British Constitution might not perhaps be the best constitution for the preparation for war, but it might, after all, be the best guarantee for ultimate victory, better far than highly organised, debauched, brutalised instruments of military tyranny. (Cheers.)

Alluding to the censorship of the Press, Mr. Birrell said a great deal of nonsense had been talked. Blunders had been made, and were made, but he would not let the war, of poetry, for literary gags of that kind could stand over soldiers who were the conscience and we had to trust to the soldiers in the field and at home to judge between things that were safe and things that were not safe. Speaking as a civilian he had found that there were things which he thought perfectly safe which were not perfectly safe. The naval and military authorities had strong objections to prompt and vigorous accounts being written for the Press. He thought himself that we sometimes took too limited a view of the necessities of a war like this for people were most anxious to learn about their relations. But the authorities had a stupendous burden upon them. They should not treat the matter as if the Home Secretary or the Lord Chancellor or the unfortunate soldier were to blame or as something for which the Government were to blame. In fact, nobody ought to be blamed until they were attacked, and could get better men to take the job. He hoped, however, that the authorities would know as early as possible whether good or bad.

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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

VIGOROUS AIR ENGAGEMENTS.

December 31, 11 a.m.
A Headquarters' despatch says that sixteen of our aeroplanes bombed Commines station, together with the railway line and sheds. Ten aeroplanes attacked Herilly Aerodrome, which was considerably damaged. All the machines, in both cases, returned safely. There were twelve air encounters during the day. One of our machines engaged four of the enemy; one of the latter is believed to have been brought down. Another was damaged and all four were driven off.

One of our aeroplanes was brought down as a result of a combat with two hostile machines. The enemy, during the night, heavily shelled our trenches south of Eriocourt, and a few Germans penetrated one of our front trenches; but they were immediately ejected. The weather has been fine. Our artillery has been active at various places. Artillery on both sides has been active north of Ypres.

GERMAN GRENADE ATTACK DEFEATED.

December 31, 4.40 p.m.
A Paris communique states that a German grenade attack was defeated in Champagne.

MINING ACTIVITY.

January 1, 12.30 p.m.
An official despatch from Headquarters says that the enemy has been active mining about the quarries North of Loos. Five mines were exploded last night causing some few casualties with slight damage to our trenches. No attack was made and the damage is being repaired. There has been artillery activity on both sides about Halluin, Ghrenchy, Wytschaete, and St. Julien and an increase of hostile shelling about Arrmentieres. Our heavy howitzers considerably damaged various points on the hostile line.

PRESIDENT'S NEW YEAR LETTER.

January 1, 5.50 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris President Poincaré, in a long New Year's letter to the troops, dwells on the unshaken unanimity of the country to prosecute the war until victory is achieved. He declares that no compromise is possible and that any ambiguous offer of peace would mean dishonour, ruin and enslavement and that any momentary faltering would be a betrayal to the dead and treason to posterity. "The nation which has grown tired will be vanquished, but France will not grow tired. Never had we a finer army or better trained and braver troops. Everywhere I have seen you I have quivered with admiration and hope that you will conquer and that the year now opening will complete the defeat of the enemy and will bring you the joy of victory."

FRENCH OPERATIONS FAVOURABLE.

January 1, 4.55 p.m.
A Paris communique states that there have only been minor operations, favourable to the French.

THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

BULGARIANS SHORT OF AMMUNITION.

January 1, 11.10 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris a Valons telegram says that an Italian regiment has been sent to Durazzo. The Bulgarians are exceedingly short of ammunition.

FRENCH SUBMARINE SUNK.

January 1, 4.20 a.m.
A Paris communique states that prior to the fight at Durazzo the French submarine Monge was sunk by an enemy cruiser off Cattaro. The majority of the crew were rescued.

ENEMY TRANSPORT SUNK.

January 1, 4.20 p.m.
According to a Paris communique a French submarine sank an enemy transport in the Adriatic.

H-I M. THE KAISER.

SUFFERING FROM CARBUNCLES.

January 1, 5.50 a.m.
A Rotterdam message says that the Kaiser has returned from his suffering from a number of virulent carbuncles. The Kaiser's condition has been unsuccessful in removing the source of blood poisoning. The Kaiser is in bed and is nursed by the Kaiserin and only receives certain state officials. He is suffering from great depression. The people of Berlin are disappointed that the Kaiser is unable to attend the New Year's Parade and the wildest rumours are being circulated.

HIS NEW YEAR MESSAGE.

January 23, 1.40 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam the Kaiser, in a magnificent New Year message to his navy and army, says: "The superior numbers of the enemy have failed before your loyalty and bravery. Wherever I have sent you into battle you have gained a glorious victory. The madly impotent enemy tries to deprive us of all that makes life worth living, having long ago abandoned the hope of winning in the field. We enter the New Year with the certainty of a glorious victory." (24)

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GREECE AND THE BALKANS.

ENTENTE RELATIONS REGARDED AS FRIENDLY.

December 31, 11.45 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens the Greek Government has received the Greek protest as to the violation of the Corfu Convention in a friendly spirit, assuring Greece that "it was a necessity of war, and only provisional. It is understood that at the meeting of the Greek Cabinet last night, optimism prevailed and that the relations of Greece and the Entente were regarded quite friendly."

ARREST OF ENEMY CONSULS.

December 31, 1.10 p.m.
The Times correspondent at Salonica states that the German, Austrian, Turkish, and Bulgarian consuls with their families have been arrested by order of General Sarrailh and have been taken aboard a French warship. The four Consuls have been occupied by Allied troops.

GREECE'S PROTEST AGAINST ARREST OF CONSULS.

December 31, 10 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens, Greece has protested against the arrest of Consuls at Salonica which she describes as a violation of her sovereign rights.

GREEK REPLY TO ENEMY PROTEST.

December 31, 11 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens, Central Powers together with Bulgaria and Turkey, have collectively complained to Greece concerning the arrest of their Consuls at Salonica. The Greek Government replied that a protest has already been lodged at London and Paris.

GENERAL CASTELNAU'S CONFIDENCE.

January 1, 10 a.m.
According to a Rome telegram General Castelnau, in an interview, was enthusiastic about the defence of Salonica. "The General's staff declared that an attack would cost the enemy 150,000 men."

THE EVACUATION OF SUVLA BAY.

CORRESPONDENT'S GRAPHIC STORY.

January 1, 1.30 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at the Dardanelles describing the evacuation of Svula Bay and Anzac, of which was an eye-witness, says that the whole operation was carried out under the eyes of 85,000 Turks, who did not realise that evacuation had begun till hours after the last naval vessel had slipped away. All equipment, transport, and ammunition was removed and nearly all the stores. The entire force left gear intact, was thus ready for service elsewhere. The life on the higher ground all round had the whole of the Svula Bay visible to them, except the actual beaches, while a plain body of Australians was embarking. The beach was covered from Russian Bridge, eleven hundred yards away. The evacuation was with what proportion of loss it was possible to withdraw an army consisting of three Anzac divisions and an Indian division occupying a front of 20,000 yards, which was hardly where 500 yards (at some points it was only 50) from the end of the position, and to embark it from beaches all of which were within field gun range of the enemy, some of whom were in the range. If the enemy discovered what we were doing, he could follow up and compel a bloody rearward action in abandonment of the wounded, with all guns, etc. still left on shore. Evacuations were taken, however. Such Turks had no idea of their usual daily quantity of shell on Sunday with a life line, as was customary on Sundays; but they only wounded one. By four o'clock on Monday morning practically everybody was gone. Parties, however, who were finishing the last struggles, were seen in eight places. The medical staff, who had been left to tend the wounded, of whom, however, there were none—were also left behind. A large number of piles of provisions which had been abandoned. A large mine was exploded on the neck between two ridges which it was undesirable that the Turks should follow up. His last the damaged effect; the Turks thought that the Australians were attacking and so kept up a furious rifle firing for forty minutes. Shortly afterwards flames shot up from the various beach from the piles of petrol-canister provisions, but that did not stop the Turks. At day-break the transports were all away and the warships began bombarding the beaches, breaking up the pier, sunken ships, and water tanks, determined to leave the enemy nothing but wreckage. The Turks at last woke up, and they also began bombarding the beaches. They must have thought we were mad, and firing at each other. They also heavily bombarded Hill 10, Chocolate Hill, and Lala Baba, where there was no pier or wharf. They were still doing so when the battle ship which I was left the bay at nine o'clock. Our casualties included an officer and two men wounded at Svula Bay and two at Anzac, which was less than the daily average, as they were in no way intended to hinder the operation, which the Turks were ignorant. It may be said that the evacuation did not cost a single casualty. All guns were removed and three field guns and two were out howitzers. These were destroyed as soon as they had fired their last shots.

EGYPTIAN FRONTIER FIGHT.

ARABS OVERWHELMED.

January 1, 1.30 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Cairo, the Egyptian frontier fight shows that the Arabs are being overwhelmed. The British forces have been defeated and are being driven back. The British forces have been defeated and are being driven back.

OUR SPORTS LATER.

Boxing, Football, and Cricket.

Boxing, Football, and Cricket.

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THE SINGAPORE FREE PRESS.

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